

FILIPINOS ARE PROGRESSING

Governor Wright Says Present Conditions Are Satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION INTRODUCTORY LETTER BY SECRETARY TAFT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary of War Taft has transmitted to the president the annual report of the Philippines commission together with the separate report of the commission to the civil government of the islands and of the heads of the four departments and the president transmitted them, with the secretary's letter, to congress.

Civil Service Law Effective.

He says it is quite satisfactory to observe the good effect of a settled policy with respect to the civil service, under a stringent civil service law, on the personnel and efficiency of the service. Many of the Filipinos are learning English and showing for examination as English clerks.

Philippine Coinage.

Regarding the new coinage of the islands the secretary says: "One of the most satisfactory results of the government's transactions during the year in the islands is the establishment in the islands of a new coinage on a firm basis. The Spanish Philippine coin and the Mexican coin have been practically driven out of the islands—the former by purchase of the government and re-coinage into the new coins, and the latter by legislation hostile to the importation and circulation of Mexican dollars as well as by a strong demand for it in the other countries. The danger which presents itself now is the rise in the price of silver, which if it continues may make the silver peso worth more than 50 cents in gold, the present standard value, and lead to the melting up of the new silver peso of the Philippine government."

Internal Revenue Law.

During the year the commission has enacted an internal revenue law which abolished the industrial taxes which had come down from the Spanish regime. The industrial taxes subjected all kinds of business, even the smallest, to a license tax, and was thought to work proportionately harder on the smaller business than upon large enterprises. The present bill suppresses the production of liquor and alcohol, upon the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and also upon banking and other corporations. These are not so heavy as compared with the taxes imposed in this country on the same subject matter as such a departure from the methods of taxation in the islands that they have given rise to considerable criticism by members of the Philippine public and especially by persons largely interested in the business which is to pay the tax.

Will Provide an Income.

The internal revenue law has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to justify criticism or praise of it. If the hope of the commission is realized it will enable them to relieve the municipalities and the provinces from lack of income, from which during the agricultural depression they have suffered. It will also relieve the general business of the country from a large number of small impositions which, in the aggregate, were quite burdensome; but satisfaction from a relief in taxation is never equal in intensity to complaints of those who are subjected to new taxation, and the benefits of a change cannot be felt until the whole public has been accustomed to it.

Tariff Question.

Regarding the tariff on Philippine products in the United States the secretary says: "The reports of Governor Wright and of Commissioner Worcester show that has appeared in the reports from the islands since the American occupation, the necessity for reducing the tariff on Philippine products entering the United States in order that we might give to the islands a market in America leading to a revival of business in the islands. I have already mentioned this so often that it is unnecessary to repeat what was said in my annual report."

Rebellious Moros.

Of the Moros Secretary Taft says: "The report of Major General Wood on conditions in the Moro province is of much interest. The general impression was framed with a view to giving the persons responsible for the Moro government great latitude in dealing with the various matters of the province. It was of that latitude is shown by the event. It was supposed when the Moro act was passed that the Moros were sufficiently advanced in tribal government to have customary laws which, after the elimination of such features as were savage or barbarous, might be adopted for practical use; but General Wood's report shows that among the customs of the Moros there is practically nothing which a government under the auspices of the United States can make itself responsible for, and he re-

SENATE SEEMS SOMEWHAT EASY

Statesmen Asleep While Money Is Being Appropriated.

SECRETARIES DO THE WORK MRS. BURNETT HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

(Special to The Herald.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The senate in regular session has been sen down to routine and earnest business and is working as seriously as that supposedly august body does work. Curious visitors from everywhere fill the galleries, and the effect is much like looking down on a lot of good-looking old gentlemen spending an hour at the club. Certain senators seem to hold a kind of court. Everybody comes to their desks to shake hands and pass the compliments of the day. Senator Platt of New York continually enjoys this distinction. He is the best living example of "all is mind; there is no matter."

His body is so shriveled, he walks with a cane, making shuffling steps about two inches in length and collapses into his chair when he reaches it, but there his apparent weakness ceases. He can arise to his feet instantly when things are not moving in his way; he is alert, bright-eyed; a terrible man. Witness the shifting around in twenty-four hours of the cut and dried plans to defeat the Senate in New York. This remarkable old man is a bridge, too, married only last summer, and lives in a beautiful apartment with his wife and stepdaughter at the New Willard. He shares honors equally with Senator Stewart of Nevada, who was married last year. This bridegroom is known as the Santa Claus of the senate on account of his long white beard.

Flood of Pension Bills.

It is amazing to hear the bills for increase of pensions that come up every day. What puts it into the heads of old soldiers to ask for an increase at this late hour? Why have they not asked it to long ago? I confess the pension problem would be a riddle to me forever.

If I had a claim against the government or wanted money for a public building or for any other purpose I would put it in the hands of some magnetic senator, and one day when everything would be drowsy and everything would be done, I would go along he would rise and ask for immediate consideration of bill No. — now pending before the United States senate. Then in a voice calculated to increase the drowsy spirit the clerk would read the bill once, twice, thrice, slowly as not to make any jarring sound. The president of the senate would call for the ayes and nays; there would be no increase of voices in any way; the gentlemen's club would go visiting and the bill would be announced "passed." That's precisely the way I saw put through the bill appropriating for the building of the Evans, Wyo., and another similar bill to reimburse an orphan's home for having shipped some little Indians in or out of the asylum. Senator Warren of Wyoming is the champion benefactor in this line; a perfect Santa Claus for filling the stockings of needy asylums and old soldiers.

The claims bill, consisting of legitimate claims from everybody and for everybody, from nearly every state in the union was passed after an hour's brisk debate last Monday. The bill carried an appropriation of about two and a half millions of dollars.

Kearns Will Be Missed.

In the "gentlemen's club" Senators Kittredge of South Dakota and Senator Kearns have seats side by side. The former is so stout he overflows the arms of his chair. Kearns, the anti-laborer, is a thin, wiry man, and a latter-day saint from Iowa City, sleek, prosperous and debonair, will be much missed by his associates. In their morning meetings they are frequently joined by Senator Clark of Wyoming. The general routine of business is seldom of sufficient interest to cause the gentlemen to leave the breast of a back. As it appears to the visitor in the gallery the actual overwhelming cur of state we read so much about, the business of the senate is a series of political life—all these burdens seem to be borne in the heat of the day by the private secretary, tolling early and late in some far-off country.

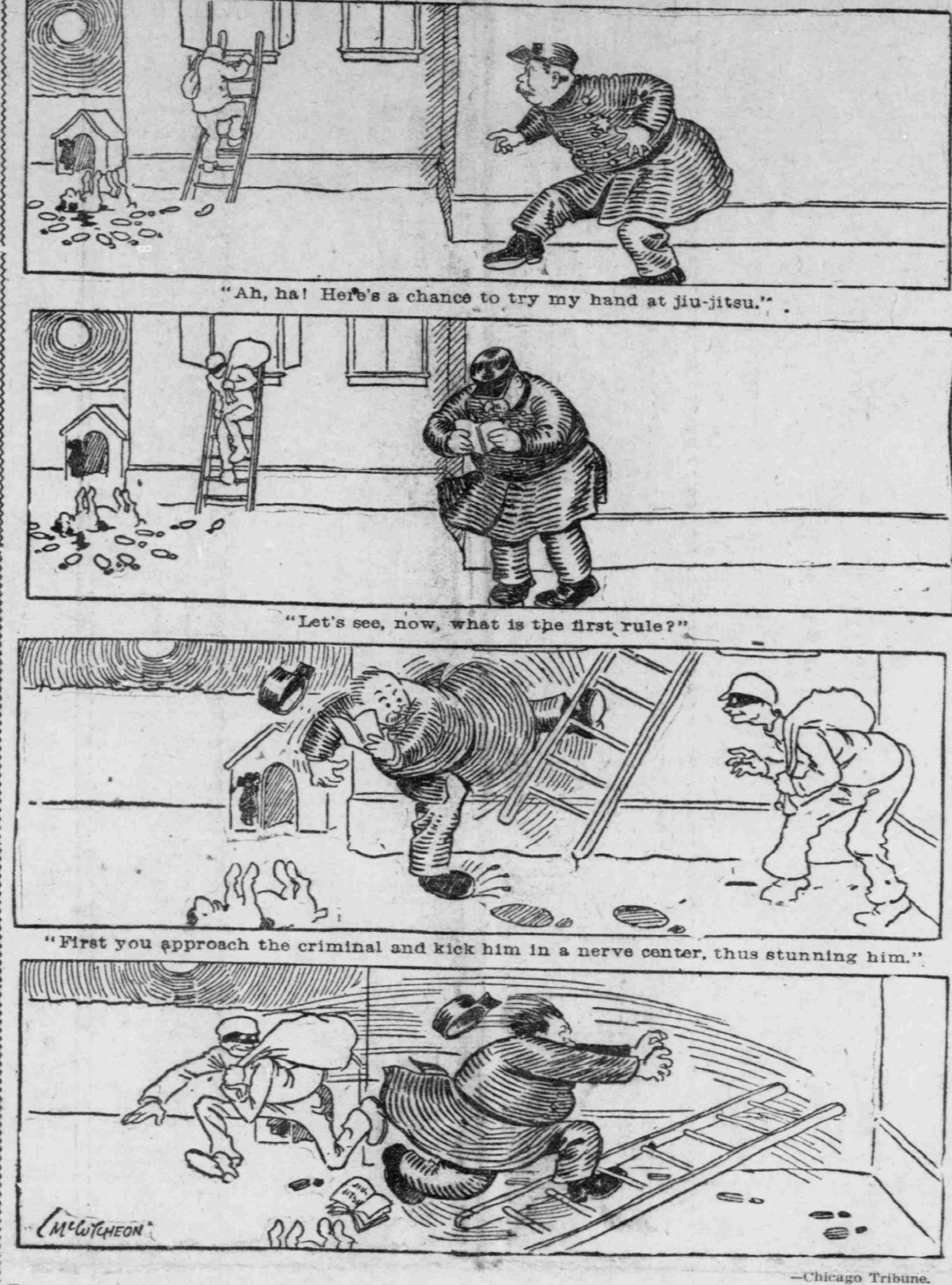
Has Parted From Stephen.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the most popular of American novelists, is soon to return to Washington and will reside there permanently. It is understood that Mrs. Burnett has parted from Stephen, Townsend, and that henceforth she will drop the name as well as the man, and will be known by the one under which she has gained her international celebrity. For many years past Mrs. Burnett has maintained a handsome home on Massachusetts avenue. Unlike the majority of absentees, she has not rented her domicile, but has kept it in readiness to return at any time against just what has happened. According to this talented lady's friends here, she will dismantle her celebrated home at John's Wood, London, and all the treasures and souvenirs collected in a quarter of a century will enrich her residence here. That her venture with her youthful secretary, Stephen Townsend, did not come up to the ideal requirements of wedded bliss surprises no one. It seemed an incongruous union, and one which could not fail to end in disaster. Mr. Townsend was some fifteen years younger than his bride, and he was led into the affair from purely selfish motives. Vivian Burnett, the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," has been living with his father and stepmother, and has been completely estranged from Mrs. Burnett since she became Mrs. Townsend. It is hoped that a reconciliation will be effected when the authoress returns to Washington next week.

Cabinet Receptions.

The cabinet receptions on Wednesday afternoons have again begun, and the old question of refreshments and refreshments came up at the Tuesday meeting of the cabinet hostesses with Mrs. Roosevelt. Formerly salads and other light refreshments were served, but now a regular brigade who made the rounds each day for free lunch. For some time refreshments have been offered. Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Wynne were in favor of serving punch or some light collation, just to break the monotony. But Mrs. Roosevelt did not approve of the suggestion and Mrs. Hitchcock was loud in her objections. Mrs. Shaw, it appears, has been the most hospitable, but she was breaking one of the iron-clad rules. It was decreed that making, not even a glass of cold water,

The Police Force is Studying Jiu-Jitsu to Facilitate the Capture of Criminals.



ASSASSIN WAS BAD MARKSMAN

Three Shots Fired at General Treppoff at Moscow.

MARKED FOR EARLY DEATH

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS ALSO IN DANGER.

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—At the Nicholas station tonight, while General Treppoff was bidding farewell to Grand Duke Sergius on his departure for St. Petersburg, a young man wearing a student's cap fired three shots from a revolver at the general. All the shots missed General Treppoff. Grand Duke Sergius proceeded on his journey.

General Treppoff, who recently was relieved of the office of chief of police of Moscow and moved to the front to take up his duties as head of the Red Cross society in Manchuria, incurred the special enmity of the students of Moscow by the severity with which he put down their demonstrations of Dec. 18 and 19, 1904. Within one week in 1902 there were three attempts on his life. The first of these, on March 31, was by a woman named Allart, a governess, who placed the muzzle of a pistol against General Treppoff's breast and pulled the trigger, the weapon, however, failing to discharge.

Four days later a man armed with a dagger tried to force his way into the presence of General Treppoff with the avowed purpose of killing him. The would-be assassin was overpowered and arrested. Within a few days after this incident, while Treppoff was riding in his carriage, a young man, supposed to be a student, sprang upon the step of the vehicle and tried to stab him but only succeeded in slightly wounding a policeman. After the anti-government demonstrations in Moscow last month it was said that the socialist revolutionary party had passed sentence upon both General Treppoff, chief of police, and Grand Duke Sergius, governor-general of Moscow.

Rumor Before the Act. London, Jan. 15.—The newspapers here this morning contain no particulars of the attempted assassination of General Treppoff at Moscow, but a dispatch from St. Petersburg, however, that a rumor of a recent attempt on his life had been made several hours before the outrage actually occurred.

BASE FOR JAPANESE.

Rumor That a British Island Is Being Used.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Some of the newspapers here are claiming that the Japanese are using the lower island of Laulian, near Borneo, as a base, and that they are attempting to establish a permanent communication between Borneo and Singapore on the ground that the report from Washington that it is believed that the powers will informally protect Russia against the neutrality of China if the Japanese continue to violate it, has created a feeling here, where it is held that the protest should be directed against the action of Japan, against which Russia has now three warships in the Pacific. Russia's position is that she is bound under the provisions of the treaty for the protection of her own interests.

ROSSEAU'S BOMBS WERE HARMLESS

Crank Arrested in Philadelphia Has Confessed.

IDENTIFIED BY SEVERAL WILL BE TURNED OVER TO NEW YORK POLICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—"Gessler Rousseau," who was arrested in this city on Thursday with an unloaded infernal machine in his possession, admitted to the police today that he is the man who attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington last Tuesday, and also that it was he who sent the trunk containing an infernal machine to the British steamship Lusitania in New York in May, 1903. The prisoner, whose right name is not known, made these admissions in the office of Captain Donaghy of the Philadelphia detective bureau after he had been identified by persons brought here from New York and Washington for that purpose. He gives no reasons for his attempted crime, except that "there are too many foreign affairs in this country." After having Rousseau under fire all afternoon the police came home with an American patriotic fanatic. The prisoner gave no information voluntarily to the police, he admitting only those things which the police had fastened on him. Both the Washington and New York authorities want the man, and it is probable that he will be turned over to the police of the latter city.

Betrayed Himself.

The apprehension of Rousseau was due to the disappearance of Owen Kelly, a wealthy Irish-American, who is prominent in Irish-American societies in this country. Kelly disappeared on Oct. 15, from the time the newspapers, particularly of the east, have published articles on the mysterious disappearance. These, the police believe, undoubtedly attracted Rousseau's attention. On Thursday he called on Patrick Kelly, the brother of the missing man, and offered to take him to his home in New York for \$500. He said he and Owen Kelly belonged to the same societies that were organized for the purpose of blowing up British ships in American ports. The value he carried, he said, contained explosive material. Kelly notified the police and Rousseau was taken into custody. The value contained an infernal machine of the clock arrangement variety, but no explosives. About the machine was wrapped a Washington newspaper. This gave the police the clue that he might know something of the explosion at the statue of Frederick the Great, and his picture was taken and sent to both the Washington and New York authorities. In the meantime, concerns were expressed of knowing something of the steamship Umbria incident.

Fully Identified.

Today Captain Robert Boardman of the Washington detective force and Alfred Carter, colored, and George Hazel, colored, of Washington, who saw the man who attempted to blow up the statue, and Detective Arthur Carey of New York and a Mrs. Curry, who keeps a boarding house in the latter city, arrived here for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. When Rousseau was brought into the office of Captain Donaghy Hazel said:

Answered Readily.

"I guess you know me," to which the prisoner replied "yes," and then greeted Mrs. Curry. Having satisfied themselves beyond doubt that the identification was complete, the officials of the three cities set to work in obtaining a confession from the prisoner. As stated before, he said nothing voluntarily to incriminate himself. In reply to a question, he admitted the attempted outrage on the statue. He said he had manufactured the infernal machine himself and that it contained a quantity of dynamite. He said he made it for the purpose of blowing up the statue, but he had not time to get past the sentries after nightfall he intended to blow up the statue at about dusk, and then hang it on the statue, according to Captain Donaghy.

Police Were Correct.

Regarding the sending of the infernal machine to the steamship Umbria, Rousseau said that the police report of his movements after the Umbria incident up to the time they lost track of him was correct. Where he has been between May, 1903, and last week he did not say, always replying: "That is for you to find out."

KERENS IN THE RING.

May Be Beneficiary of the Bolshers' Treachery.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Last night Colonel R. C. Kerens gave a dinner to a number of his legislative friends at his home in St. Louis and as a result of that dinner it is said that Colonel Kerens does not consider himself out of the senatorial race. The news of the dinner was sent to Jefferson City late tonight and a word concerning it leaked out until a messenger arrived there bringing the tidings. Nothing was known in St. Louis concerning it. It is related that unless the plan of action formulated is changed, the men in the conference, together with the others whom they claim to have with them, will "criss-cross" on the vote in the general election on Jan. 16, 1905, the "criss-cross" can be worked by switching votes to beat Niedringhaus. In the arguments that have been used with the members it is claimed that Kerens may finally be elected by this process. If Kerens cannot win, then some other man is to be elected if possible. At present none of the Kerens men in the house suggest that Senator Cockrell will ever be the beneficiary of the deal.

Not After Money.

"I didn't expect to get any money because I did not think he had any," he was also silent regarding the mysterious societies he spoke of for dynamiting ships, and would not incriminate anyone. The police, after they concluded their "sweating" process, expressed the belief that he is what they term an "American patriotic fanatic," that is, sane on every subject except those of an international character.

G. W. RITER TO BE CITY ENGINEER

Appointment Will Be Sent to the Council Tonight.

GEORGE W. SNOW RESIGNS

INTENDS TO GO INTO OIL BUSINESS IN INDIANA.

MAYOR MORRIS will send to the city council at the meeting tonight the appointment of George W. Riter to be city engineer, to succeed George W. Snow, whose resignation will also go to the council. The appointment of Mr. Riter will come as a surprise for the reason that he has never been mentioned in connection with the office. At the same time the appointment is highly commended by men who know the young engineer well. He is a graduate of Leland Stanford university, and although but little over 30 years of age has already won recognition as a thoroughly competent engineer. Recently he has been in charge of the work of the Owensboro Mining company. He is a brother of W. W. Riter, president of the Deseret Savings bank, and is an active member of the university club.

PATCHING UP A PEACE

Livestock Men Will Likely Work Together in Spite of the Split.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Negotiations have been opened by the officers of the National Cattle Growers' association with the American Cattle Raisers' association, which was organized in this city last Friday by cattlemen who seceded from the National association, with a view to establishing harmonious relations between the two organizations. The National Cattle Raisers' association will hold its convention at this time in this city on May 3 next, on which date the National Cattle Raisers' association will make efforts to harmonize their interests in their by-laws and constitutions. It is proposed to have the new association of cattlemen affiliate with the parent organization exactly as the National Cattle Raisers' association. President Frank J. Hagenbath and several members of the National Cattle Raisers' association have applied for membership in the Cattle Raisers' association, believing that it can be made to benefit to the united livestock interests of the country.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS PRESS FOR PAYMENT

Rome, Jan. 15.—The religious orders, strongly supported by Cardinal Vives, are urging the Vatican to press for the payment of the debt of the Holy See to the United States for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. The Vatican has refused to pay the debt, but in the premises until Archbishop Gennaro, the apostolic delegate to the Philippine archbishop, makes his report on the situation.

NOTED GERMAN COUNT COMMITS SUICIDE

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Count Arthur Botho Gumbert has committed suicide at Bartenstein.

VIEWPOINT OF EMPLOYEES.

Railway Legislation Will Result in Less Pay.

Boston, Jan. 15.—In an address before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, made on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary today, President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad spoke of President Roosevelt's proposal that railroad rates be regulated under congressional supervision and authority. Mr. Tuttle declared that such a policy, if carried out, must inevitably affect the incomes of the 1,600,000 persons who gain their livelihood directly from the railroads. He did not think it had been or could be a fair and equitable method of constitution ever had any other thought in mind in connection with the delegation to congress of the power to regulate interstate commerce relations than a well defined intent to forever prevent the erection of any barriers that should be an obstacle to the free currents of commerce.

WILL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE

Boys on Charge of Theft Not to Be Punished.

Leslie Henderson and James Greaves, 12 and 11 years of age respectively, were arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing a number of rings from John Heil's art and stationery store at 54 South Main street. They admitted that they had taken the rings about a week ago when they were in the store, and begged the officers to let them go and they would return the stolen property. Both boys attend the Lafayette school and are several prominent citizens of the rings away to their schoolmates. The boys were released but will be arraigned before Judge Horton on Jan. 17, and promise that they will return the property they will have another chance.

SMUGGLING IN TEXAS.

Several Prominent Persons Indicted by Grand Jury.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 15.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against several prominent citizens of Brownsville, charging them with smuggling. The persons involved are influential in the city, and the smuggling has been carried on upon an extensive scale, the operators using Mexicans to transport their goods and securing enough profit upon the articles smuggled to be able to bribe the customs officers. The names of the persons indicted will not be made public until after their arrest.